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Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. Introduction

1. In its resolution 65/62, entitled "Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction", the General Assembly urged all Member States to take and strengthen national measures, as appropriate, to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery and materials and technologies related to their manufacture. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to compile a report on measures already taken by international organizations on issues relating to the linkage between the fight against terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and to seek the views of Member States on additional relevant measures, including national measures, for tackling the global threat posed by the acquisition by terrorists of weapons of mass destruction, and to report to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session. The present report is submitted in response to that request.

2. By a note verbale dated 9 March 2011, Member States were invited to inform the Secretary-General of the measures taken and to communicate their views on the issue. On 17 February 2011, letters were also dispatched to relevant international organizations, including relevant bodies and agencies of the United Nations, inviting them to provide executive summaries of their contributions for inclusion in the report of the Secretary-General, while their submissions are posted in extenso on the website of the Office for Disarmament Affairs if so requested by the invited organization prior to the issuance of the report as a document of the United Nations. Organizations that had reported their relevant activities in 2010 were invited to submit only new information in relation to what they had previously submitted.

3. As at 3 June 2011, replies had been received from Australia, Chile, El Salvador, Estonia, Guyana, the Russian Federation, Thailand, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, which are reproduced or summarized in section II of the present report. Replies were also received from 15 international organizations; they are summarized in section III of the present report.

II. Replies received from Member States

Australia

[Original: English]
[1 June 2011]

Preventing terrorists from acquiring and using weapons of mass destruction, including through measures to prevent the financing of terrorism, are national and international security priorities of the Australian Government. Australia maintains a high standard of security over its own chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) materials through the development of ongoing harmonized approaches at the federal and state/territory levels of government.

Australia also undertakes outreach and builds capacity, as required, to enhance CBRN security measures, notably in the regions of South-East Asia and the Pacific. In addition, Australia contributes to enhancing regional and international chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear security, including through the ARF, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear

Terrorism and the Nuclear Security Summit work programmes. Some of these activities have been carried out through Australia's support of the Nuclear Security Fund of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Australia encourages United Nations Member States to avail themselves of IAEA assistance to assess and improve, where necessary, national levels of radiological and nuclear security.

Australia is the permanent chair of the Australia Group, which works to strengthen national export controls over material and technologies which could be used for the production of chemical and biological weapons. As a strong supporter of national export controls, Australia is committed to expanding international trade in chemical and biological goods for peaceful purposes and maintaining active chemical and biotechnological industries within a secure regulatory framework. In this context, Australia encourages United Nations Member States to implement CBRN export controls drawing on Australia Group and Nuclear Suppliers Group guidelines.

Chile

[Original: Spanish]
[31 May 2011]

Chile has continued to promote measures to prevent the acquisition of weapons of mass destruction by terrorists and to fulfil its commitment to participate actively in the major multilateral forums, international initiatives and subregional forums on the issue. In that regard, on 30 April 2011, Chile promulgated the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, which was approved by the National Congress in July 2010.

In the framework of such forums, Chile has undertaken to adopt and implement measures to prevent and counter terrorism and to coordinate and develop national policies with the relevant bodies.

At the multilateral level, Chile has been following actively the preparatory process for negotiations on the Arms Trade Treaty. At the current stage, Chile has expressed its interest in establishing an international instrument that would enable the regulation of arms transfers and that could serve as an effective tool to combat arms trafficking and prevent their diversion to terrorist groups.

In addition, Chile is part of the global initiative to combat nuclear terrorism and has undertaken to participate in this mechanism, which seeks to foster collaboration to combat nuclear terrorism in a decisive and systematic manner while respecting countries' legal capacity and obligations, in line with the relevant international legal framework.

At the domestic level, the reform of the Ministry of the Interior took effect in March 2011. The Ministry's functions now include public security and issues such as terrorism and organized crime. The new institutional structure will help to improve coordination between national institutions, strengthen and update legislation on arms control, and optimize existing control measures.

El Salvador

[Original: Spanish]
[23 May 2011]

With regard to measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, El Salvador, as a Member State of the United Nations and of the Organization of American States, has signed and ratified the following international instruments:

1. Inter-American Convention against Terrorism, signed by El Salvador in Bridgetown on 3 June 2002 and ratified on 21 January 2003;[1]

2. Convention to Prevent and Punish the Acts of Terrorism Taking the Form of Crimes against Persons and Related Extortion that Are of International Significance;[2]

3. International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism;[3]

4. Convention on International Civil Aviation (Chicago Convention) and its amendments, which provide that the Convention applies to civil aircraft but not to State aircraft (military, customs and police services);

5. Convention on Damage Caused by Foreign Aircraft to Third Parties on the Surface;

6. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (1997), in the framework of the United Nations.[4]

At the national level, the Special Act against Acts of Terrorism is in effect, which was adopted through Legislative Decree No. 108 of 21 September 2006, amended by Legislative Decree No. 399 of 24 June 2010 and published in Official Gazette No. 118, vol. 387, of the same date. The Act provides for the following considerations:

1. The principal reason for adopting this Act was the fact that terrorism poses a grave threat to the country's security, to public peace and to harmony among States, directly and indirectly affecting the physical and psychological integrity of its nationals, their property and the enjoyment and preservation of their rights. A special law needed to be established in order to prevent, investigate, punish and eradicate terrorist activities and thus respond to the exceptional circumstances affecting the international community;

2. The purpose of the Act is, while upholding strict respect for human rights, to prevent, investigate, punish and eradicate the crimes described therein, along with all acts, including their financing and related activities, that, by virtue of the manner in which they are performed and the means and methods employed,

[1] Official Gazette No. 47, vol. 358, 11 March 2003.

[2] Ratified by El Salvador through Legislative Decree No. 5073 and published in the Official Gazette in 2006.

[3] Ratified through Legislative Decree No. 5072 and published in Official Gazette No. 185, vol. 373, 2006.

[4] Acceded to on 8 September 2002 and ratified on 12 February 2003, Official Gazette No. 47, vol. 358, 3 November 2003.

demonstrate the intention to cause alarm, fear or terror in the population by posing an imminent threat to the life or physical or psychological integrity of persons, particularly significant or important material goods, the democratic system, State security or international peace;

3. For the purposes of the Act, definitions are given of firearms, explosive devices, chemical weapons and terrorist organizations;

4. The Law establishes that, pursuant to the Framework Treaty on Democratic Security in Central America or any other international treaty ratified by El Salvador, all State institutions shall provide to the institutions responsible for applying the Act information on actions or movements of terrorists or terrorist networks, copied or forged documents, and on procedures used to combat the crimes set out in the Special Act against Terrorist Acts, including their financing and related activities.

Estonia

[Original: English]
[19 April 2011]

Estonia condemns all possible forms of terrorism and seeks actively to counteract all forms of terrorism-related matters.

Estonia has taken the following measures to strengthen national measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery and materials and technologies related to their manufacture: Estonia has ratified all counter-terrorism conventions and protocols which have been declared of primary importance by the United Nations. Estonia has also signed and is preparing to ratify the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, opened for signature in New York on 14 September 2005.

In addition, Estonia is a party to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, to the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism and to the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism.

Estonia has introduced and enforced appropriate legal and regulatory measures to prevent terrorists and non-State actors from accessing weapons of mass destruction and related materials. The Government of Estonia has approved the Fundamentals of Counter-Terrorism, which envisages comprehensive measures in fighting terrorism in all its aspects. These fundamentals are regularly reviewed. In addition to the fundamentals, the Government has approved a counter-terrorism action plan.

Estonia maintains a comprehensive export control system, which ensures that transfers of controlled goods and technologies are not diverted to programmes or delivery systems of weapons of mass destruction. Licensing personnel and technical staff involved in the export licensing process and customs controls regularly develop their competence and exchange best practices on technical assessments, commodity research and end-user control methodology at various national and international workshops.

Through export control system and other restrictive measures, Estonia pursues its mission to prevent illicit transfers of military goods and sensitive dual-use

materials, equipment and technologies that could be used in the development and manufacture of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery to aggressive end-users, to countries under arms embargoes or under restrictive measures and thereby reducing the possibility of nuclear, chemical or biological conflict.

Estonia is fully implementing Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) and has submitted a report on that subject. Estonia is a member of the following export control regimes: Nuclear Suppliers Group, the Australia Group and Wassenaar Agreement. Estonia is a participant country in the Proliferation Security Initiative and in the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism.

In addition to that, Estonia applies the European Union strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction adopted by the European Council in 2003, and has been intensifying efforts to apply the measures set in the European Union document on new lines for action in combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems, adopted by the European Council in 2008. Estonia has taken measures to enforce appropriate laws to counter the threat of the financing of weapons of mass destruction proliferation.

Furthermore, Estonia sponsored, at the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly, resolution 65/62 entitled "Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction", and co-sponsored, at the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly, resolution 65/74 entitled "Preventing the acquisition by terrorists of radioactive materials and sources".

Estonia places high emphasis on awareness training. In this context, the Weapons of Mass Destruction Awareness Programme was created to ensure that reliable information on weapons of mass destruction is available to public safety personnel. The Programme was launched in the beginning of 2011.

Regarding relevant additional measures, including national measures, for tackling the global threat posed by the acquisition by terrorists of weapons of mass destruction, Estonia believes that the emphasis should be placed on strengthening of the non-proliferation regime through the universalization and full implementation of relevant treaties and international agreements. In addition to international cooperation, national cooperation also has a critical role in efficient counter-terrorism, and national measures against counter-terrorism must be in compliance with international measures. It is necessary to define objects under high risk of attack and critical infrastructure at the state level and establish principles for organization of their protection.

Guyana

[Original: English]
[24 May 2011]

Guyana does not manufacture, acquire or stock weapons of mass destruction. In order to strengthen the national legislative framework to combat terrorism, the Government of Guyana has under review a draft Anti-Terrorism Bill, which takes into account the requirements of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004). Additionally, Guyana currently participates in a Caribbean Community project

aimed at capacity-building and developing legislative frameworks for the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) throughout the region.

Russian Federation

[Original: Russian]
[20 May 2011]

The Russian Federation pays particular attention to the possibility of weapons of mass destruction falling into the hands of terrorists and is doing its utmost to combat this threat. The Russian Federation has ratified the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, the amendment to that Convention and the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism. It follows these international instruments to the letter.

Much has already been done to establish an effective international "safety net" to prevent nuclear weapons and nuclear materials from falling into the hands of terrorists. The Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, launched by the Russian Federation and the United States of America in 2006, is starting to play an increasingly significant role. It is designed to develop partnership between States in implementing measures to combat the threat of nuclear terrorism and promote the exchange of experience and best practices in the field. The Initiative now has 82 partner nations and four observer organizations (the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the European Union, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime).

The Russian Federation is actively involved in the work of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), which seeks to prevent "black markets" in weapons of mass destruction and to keep such weapons, materials and technologies used in their production and their means of delivery from falling into the hands of terrorist organizations.

The Russian Federation participates in the IAEA programme to combat illicit trafficking in nuclear materials and, with IAEA support, holds international training courses for physical protection specialists on its territory.

The Russian Federation regards preservation of the safety and security of radioactive sources as essential to preventing the uncontrolled proliferation of hazardous materials usable to produce "dirty bombs". We support IAEA activity to ensure the safe handling of radioactive sources. We consider the adoption of the Code of Conduct on Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources and the elaboration of Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources to be important achievements. The Russian Federation is assisting IAEA in compiling the International Catalogue of Sealed Radioactive Sources and Devices, which will promote increased control of these items.

A sophisticated national legislative and regulatory framework for handling radioactive materials that is in keeping with all IAEA requirements is in effect in the Russian Federation, allowing for safe transport of such materials.

As one of the largest manufacturers, users and exporters of radioactive sources, the Russian Federation is working extensively to establish an export/import

control regime for radioactive sources. We are taking steps to bring national rules and standards into alignment with international principles.

Thailand*

[Original: English]
[3 June 2011]

Thailand has continuously undertaken and strengthened national measures, through the work of designated national focal points as well as various legal instruments, to support international efforts to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction and related materials and technologies.

At the national level, Thai concerned agencies are in the process of developing an integrated export control system, incorporating licensing and enforcement, to enhance Thailand's capability in controlling weapons of mass destruction-related materials, particularly sensitive dual-use items. In July 2010, the Cabinet approved the setting up of an export control system for dual-use items and assigned the Ministry of Commerce to be the focal point for this matter. The Committee on Export Administration for Dual-Use Items, chaired by the Minister of Commerce and composed of all concerned agencies, has been established. This Committee is mandated to determine guidelines for export controls of dual-use items and establish a national control list.

Intelligence cooperation and regional/international mechanisms for information sharing between exporting and importing countries should be developed so as to monitor and strictly control weapons of mass destruction and related materials, as well as to alert concerned authorities of suspicious cases. In this regard, points of contact of each country for information sharing should be designated.

As a capacity-building measure, training courses and workshops on how to identify weapons of mass destruction-related materials and equipment are also important to enhance the capacity of officers at the operational level to effectively detect, deter, prevent and combat the illicit trafficking and transport of weapons of mass destruction and related materials.

It is also important to engage the private sector through various industry outreach programmes to keep them informed of the need for and progress in establishing controls on the export of dual-use items, in order that they understand that such measures do not hamper export promotion, but have become an integral part of today's international trade regime.

* The full text of the information provided by the Government of Thailand is available on the website of the Office for Disarmament Affairs (http://www.un.org/disarmament). An executive summary was provided for inclusion in the present report.

Turkmenistan

[Original: Russian]
[27 April 2011]

In order to comply with General Assembly resolutions on the control and limitation of documentation prepared by the Secretariat and the guidelines of the Secretary-General for reports drafted and/or compiled by the Secretariat, the reply received from the Government of Turkmenistan has not been reproduced since it exceeded the acceptable page limit. The full text of the reply will be available on the website of the Office for Disarmament Affairs (http://www.un.org/disarmament).

Ukraine

[Original: Russian]
[30 May 2011]

Ukraine is making every effort to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery and technologies related to their manufacture.

The State has a central executive body which, in accordance with national legislation and Ukraine's obligations under the relevant international treaties, maintains State accounting of nuclear materials, radioactive waste and other sources of ionizing radiation and also takes steps to ensure their security and prevent illicit trafficking in them.

Ukraine's efforts have been duly noted in the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) annual safeguards implementation report, which contains a broader conclusion with respect to Ukraine. The report notes the advanced level of development and operational efficacy of the State system of accounting for and control of nuclear materials. Following a review of the report, and provided the report is approved by the IAEA Board of Governors in June 2011, the broader conclusion will give the Agency the opportunity to implement integrated safeguards in Ukraine from 2012.

A new impetus for Ukraine's activities in this area came from the Washington Nuclear Security Summit, where Ukraine was represented by its Head of State. In November 2010, based on the Summit outcome, the President of Ukraine signed a decree on the 2010-2012 national plan for the implementation of the Washington Nuclear Security Summit Work Plan, which is being successfully carried out by a range of related ministries and agencies.

In connection with Ukraine's participation in the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, an inter-agency working group has been set up to ensure that Government bodies are meeting their obligations under the Initiative. The Fifth International Forum on nuclear security and measures to combat nuclear terrorism was held in Kyiv in November 2010, in conjunction with the Initiative, to exchange experience in the area of countering nuclear terrorism. The Government issued an order instructing the relevant ministries and agencies to take the outcome of the Forum into account in their work.

Ukraine is cooperating with the law enforcement agencies of neighbouring countries to prevent and combat criminal activity, including terrorism and its manifestations. As part of the cooperation by Black Sea countries on border issues, since 2002 their coast guards have been exchanging information on suspicious vessels with the aim of preventing the use of maritime routes for international terrorism and trafficking in narcotic substances, weapons and radioactive substances.

Ukraine is engaged in bilateral cooperation with the United States of America with a view to strengthening its export control systems and counteracting the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, particularly in the Ukraine-Moldova land border region and the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov maritime regions.

III. Information received from international organizations

A. United Nations system

International Atomic Energy Agency

[Original: English]
[21 March 2011]

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) continued to assist States through the implementation of the Nuclear Security Plan 2010-2013.*

Providing authoritative nuclear security guidance and advice to States continued to be central to the nuclear security efforts of IAEA. During the year, the development of the four top-level documents in the Nuclear Security Series was completed, and the technical guidance document entitled "*Educational programme in nuclear security*" was published as the twelfth document in the Series.

IAEA conducted 17 nuclear security advisory missions, which generated targeted recommendations relating to, inter alia, arrangements for physical protection, the control of nuclear and other radioactive material and detection of and response to nuclear security incidents, including illicit nuclear trafficking. Advisory missions continued to serve as a basis for national integrated nuclear security support plans, which seven States accepted during the year. The voluntary exchange of nuclear security related information also continued, with membership in the Illicit Trafficking Database programme growing to 111 States.

Nuclear security technical assistance also continued to be an area of primary focus. IAEA provided States with over 800 radiation instruments for detecting the unauthorized movement of nuclear and other radioactive material, including illicit trafficking incidents. IAEA also completed upgrades to three nuclear facilities in three States and to eight facilities housing other radioactive material in four States. In addition, 1,010 vulnerable radioactive sources, of which 85 were category 1 or 2 sources, were recovered in four countries. In November 2010, a six-year IAEA project culminated in the repatriation shipment of spent nuclear fuel elements from the RA research reactor at Serbia's Vinča Institute of Nuclear Sciences to the Mayak

* The IAEA Nuclear Security Plan 2010-2013 is available from http://www.iaea.org/About/Policy/GC/GC53/GC53Documents/English/gc53-18_en.pdf.

Fissile Materials Storage Facility in the Russian Federation. The securing of this spent fuel — which had been among the world's most vulnerable to illicit access — marked an important step in placing dangerous nuclear material beyond the reach of terrorists or other criminals.

IAEA also continued to assist States in the area of nuclear security human resource development. In 2010, IAEA conducted 72 training events on all aspects of nuclear security, reaching more than 1,750 people from 120 countries. In March 2010, IAEA established the International Nuclear Security Education Network, which is a forum for IAEA, educational institutions and research bodies to collaborate in practical activities for the sustainable establishment of nuclear security education.

International Civil Aviation Organization

[Original: English]
[31 May 2011]

A diplomatic conference held in 2010 under the auspices of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) adopted the Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation (Beijing Convention), which criminalizes the act of using civil aircraft as weapons, and the act of using biological, chemical and nuclear weapons or similar substances to attack civil aircraft or other targets. The Convention further criminalizes the unlawful transport of biological, chemical and nuclear weapons or their related material. As of 31 May 2011, the Convention had been signed by 21 States.

The Aviation Security Programme of ICAO focuses on preventing acts of unlawful interference with civil aviation, including acts in which an aircraft becomes a weapon of destruction, as well as acts in which a civil aircraft is destroyed by a bomb or weapon.

ICAO continues to strengthen partnerships with Member States and other international organizations; most recently, it announced an agreement with the World Customs Organization to expand cooperation with the aim of enhancing the security of the global trade supply chain.

International Maritime Organization

[Original: English]
[2 June 2011]

The International Maritime Organization (IMO) adopted, in 2002, mandatory measures to enhance maritime security, as the new chapter XI-2 to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, and the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code.

These measures, which became effective on 1 July 2004, are implemented by 159 Member States, representing 99 per cent of the world's merchant fleet. Around 40,000 ships engaged in international voyages and over 10,000 port facilities serving them have had their security plans developed and approved. Further to the adoption of amendments to International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea

chapter V in 2006, IMO is currently also implementing a mandatory long-range tracking and identification system to permit the tracking of ships globally.

The 2005 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Navigation and its Protocol relating to Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, which entered into force on 28 July 2010, have extended the scope of the 1988 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Navigation instruments to cover new offences, such as using the ship in a manner that causes death or serious injury, and the unlawful carriage of weapons or material that could be used for weapons of mass destruction. New boarding provisions for suspect ships have also been included.

As at 1 June 2011, the 2005 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Navigation and 2005 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Navigation Protocol had been ratified or acceded to by 20 States and 16 States, respectively. IMO continues to provide advice and assistance to Member States and international organizations on all aspects of maritime security including terrorist acts against ships, offshore installations and other maritime interests.

IMO also maintains a vibrant technical cooperation programme, assisting International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea Contracting Governments to meet their obligations with respect to maritime security, through training courses, needs assessment missions, seminars and workshops on regional and national bases; and providing information and advice at relevant conferences and meetings on maritime security.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime*

[Original: English]
[24 May 2011]

The Terrorism Prevention Branch of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime has continued to assist countries in implementing the international legal instruments related to chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism, in accordance with its relevant General Assembly mandates.

The Terrorism Prevention Branch conducted and participated in several relevant regional activities including: a joint Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) workshop on the 2005 legal instruments related to terrorism for OSCE member States, in April 2010 in Austria; a workshop on chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear terrorism and maritime terrorism, held in November 2010 in Barbados; a regional facilitation event for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) for Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica and Peru, in November 2010 in Lima, co-organized by the "1540 Committee" of the Security Council and the Office for Disarmament Affairs. The Terrorism Prevention Branch also held national workshops in Egypt in February 2010 and in Indonesia in October 2010.

* The full text of the information provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime is available on the website of the Office for Disarmament Affairs (http://www.un.org/disarmament). An executive summary was provided for inclusion in the present report.

The Terrorism Prevention Branch of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime is a member of the CTITF Working Group on Weapons of Mass Destruction and has contributed to its ongoing work as well as to its report on prevention, response and mitigation of terrorist attacks using nuclear or radiological weapons or materials, launched in 2010.

In December 2010, the Terrorism Prevention Branch participated in a meeting of international, regional and subregional organizations on cooperation in promoting the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) held in Austria.

The Terrorism Prevention Branch also participated in the tabletop exercise on the preparedness of State parties to prevent terrorist attacks involving chemicals, organized by the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in November 2010 in Poland.

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime is an official observer to the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism and has participated in its meetings in January 2010 in Hungary; in June 2010 in United Arab Emirates, and in November 2010 in Ukraine.

The Office co-sponsored the elaboration of the International Atomic Energy Agency Nuclear Security Recommendations on Nuclear and other Radioactive Material out of Regulatory Control. The Office also participated and contributed to several initiatives and meetings of the IAEA including: a workshop on implementing legislation in nuclear security for some Asian countries, held in Vienna in April 2010; an international nuclear security educational network; an event on facilitating adherence to the 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material in November 2010.

The Terrorism Prevention Branch has developed a range of specialized tools, including electronic, and substantive publications that aim to enhance understanding of the international legal regime against terrorism, including chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism.

B. Other international organizations

African Union

[Original: English]
[20 April 2011]

The African Union is actively engaged to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction. It has done this through employing robust continental approaches to fight terrorism. Reference is made to the twenty-eighth Ordinary Session of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) that adopted resolution 213, aimed at enhancing cooperation and coordination of efforts among Member States to fight the phenomenon of extremism. This was followed by the 1999 OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism, the Protocol to the OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism, and the 2002 African Union Plan of Action for the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism and the launching of the Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT) in 2004. In 2010, the Chairperson of the Commission appointed a Special Representative on Counter-Terrorism Cooperation.

The African Union, through ACSRT, continues to engage in research and publication on relevant topics related to the fight against terrorism, operationalize the terrorism early warning system, and build the capacity of Member States on counter-terrorism.

Efforts have also been made towards ridding the continent of nuclear weapons. The first Ordinary Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, held in Cairo in July 1964, adopted the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa. This culminated in the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba) that was approved by the thirty-first Ordinary Session of OAU held in Addis Ababa in June 1995, and signed in Cairo in April 1996. The Treaty declares Africa a zone free of nuclear weapons, an important step by the African Union towards the strengthening of the global non-proliferation regime. The Treaty entered into force on 15 July 2009. The African Commission on Nuclear Energy, established by the Treaty, will ensure compliance to the Treaty by States parties.

On the other hand, African Union Assembly Decision AHG/Dec.182(XXXVIII) on the Implementation and Universality of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (Chemical Weapons Convention) of July 2002 was meant to foster cooperation in the peaceful uses of chemistry and to involve African States parties to the Convention. The African Union Commission and the Technical Secretariat of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons also signed a Memorandum of Understanding in 2006 for cooperation and collaboration in the effective implementation of the Convention.

Caribbean Community*

[Original: English]
[30 May 2011]

Member States of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) are parties to, and have consistently adhered to, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons, and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological and Toxin Weapons.

The commitment of CARICOM to the principle of multilateralism in facing the threat posed by weapons of mass destruction and realizing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Latin America and the Caribbean has been long-standing. It has been underscored by the ratification of the Treaty of Tlatelolco by all CARICOM member States and, more recently, the undertaking of a regional initiative aimed at fully implementing United Nations Security Council resolution 1540 (2004). In this vein, CARICOM also strongly supported the adoption of Security Council resolution 1977 (2011) on 20 April 2011, which extends the mandate of the United Nations 1540 Committee for 10 years.

The CARICOM-Security Council resolution 1540 Implementation Programme, which is the first such effort in any region to collectively implement a

* The full text of the information provided by the Caribbean Community is available on the website of the Office for Disarmament Affairs (http://www.un.org/disarmament). An executive summary was provided for inclusion in the present report.

non-proliferation ordinance, demonstrates the understanding of CARICOM of the urgency of the threat of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear (CBRN) proliferation and the need to pool resources in facing this ongoing challenge to international peace and security.

In 2010, the CARICOM secretariat co-sponsored the first Commodity Identification Training workshop in the region, which sought to acquaint policy and enforcement operational personnel with dual-use materials and the management of strategic goods and technologies, including the utilization of domestic export control strategies to prevent this illicit trade. CARICOM member States also hosted a range of other related counter-terrorism and non-proliferation related initiatives which focused on the enactment of laws and regulations to prevent terrorism financing, as well as training to improve aviation and maritime security. These initiatives were conducted in coordination with several hemispheric and international organizations and served to deepen the region's global cooperation efforts with respect to the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

The CARICOM-Security Council resolution 1540 Implementation Programme also initiated a major regional activity in February of 2011, which is focused on identifying current gaps in existing laws, regulations and administrative controls to prevent the trafficking, trans-shipment, transit, export, re-export or brokering of strategic goods. This initiative will also seek to develop a reference legal framework, or model legislation, which will allow CARICOM member States to enhance existing legislation and enact comprehensive laws and regulations that will control the trade in CBRN-related materials and technology.

Given the meaningful progress which has been realized in furthering non-proliferation goals in the region, the CARICOM secretariat is recommending that greater emphasis be placed on building capacity in member States to enable border control to identify and interdict suspect strategic materials and to fully utilize critical control mechanisms — including licensing procedures, watch lists and databases — which are essential to preventing the trade in dual-use materials. In addition, CARICOM member States would benefit from increased investment in non-proliferation hardware, technology and related training which could also be simultaneously used to engage other traditional security priorities, including the trade in illegal narcotics and small arms and light weapons.

Collective Security Treaty Organization

[Original: Russian]
[30 May 2011]

As a committed and consistent advocate of the adoption of effective measures to strengthen peace and international and regional security, the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) supports international efforts to combat terrorism, including terrorism involving the threat of the use of weapons of mass destruction. The Organization recognizes the consistent steps taken in this area by the General Assembly and the Security Council of the United Nations and notes that most of the member States of CSTO have ratified the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism.

Heads of State and ministers for foreign affairs of CSTO member States have repeatedly made declarations and statements welcoming United Nations resolutions aimed at the development and advancement in the international arena of common approaches to combating international terrorism, ensuring the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and preventing terrorists from obtaining such weapons.

The latest Declaration by the Heads of CSTO member States, adopted on 10 December 2010 in Moscow, notes that the Organization attaches the highest priority to strengthening the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the swift entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, the prevention of nuclear terrorism and the development of treaties to prevent the manufacture of fissile materials for use in nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. It also expressed the Organization's readiness to take all national and collective measures necessary to expand its contribution to the international community's efforts to combat the threat of terrorism, with the United Nations in a central coordinating role, and to continue and intensify cooperation with the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee.

Activities are being carried out within the CSTO framework to implement the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy for 2008-2012. These will enable Organization member States to participate in the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism. The international potential of CSTO is also being tapped to promote a European Union project to implement the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in Central Asia.

Further CSTO measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, with support from the appropriate United Nations bodies, could include:

Conducting a joint analysis of the extent of the threat of the illicit proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery and related materials, for the purpose of developing coordinated and appropriate response measures;

Holding member State expert consultations to assess the vulnerability of sea, land and air cargo shipments from the standpoint of their probable use for the illicit transfer of weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery and related materials through the territory of member States;

Holding member State consultations and workshops on issues related to the Proliferation Security Initiative as well as cooperation with the States parties to the Initiative and the countries that support it, in order to implement the measures necessary to combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery and related materials;

Holding training courses and exercises on intercepting illicit shipments of weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery systems and related materials.

Financial Action Task Force

[Original: English]
[3 March 2011]

The Financial Action Task Force is an intergovernmental policymaking body established in 1989 to establish international standards (the *Financial Action Task Force Recommendations*), and develop and promote policies, both at the national

and international levels, to combat money-laundering, terrorist financing (added to the mandate in 2001), and proliferation financing (added to the mandate in 2008). Currently, the Task Force consists of 34 member jurisdictions and 2 regional organizations, but over 180 jurisdictions are also involved through a global network of 8 Financial Action Task Force-style regional bodies.

The decision to extend the mandate of the Task Force to include proliferation financing was taken at the Ministerial level, in recognition of the proven expertise of the Task Force in addressing other types of illicit finance activity through the global financial system (specifically money-laundering and terrorist financing), and the value that the Task Force could add to the wider efforts of the international community and consistent with the needs identified by the United Nations Security Council.

The Task Force has issued three guidance papers to assist jurisdictions to implement United Nations Security Council resolutions related to proliferation financing:

- *Guidance regarding the Implementation of Financial Provisions of Security Council resolutions to Counter the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction* (June 2007)
- *Guidance Regarding the Implementation of Activity-based Financial Prohibitions of Security Council resolution 1737* (October 2007)
- *Guidance on Implementation of Financial Provisions of Security Council resolution 1803* (October 2009).

These guidance papers address, among other things: (a) measures to identify high-risk customers; (b) the application of enhanced scrutiny of high-risk customers and transactions; and (c) specific practices, such as obtaining additional information to clarify that such transactions do not violate the resolutions or refusing transactions when unable to clarify.

The Task Force has also issued:

- A report on proliferation financing (June 2008) which further develops an understanding of: the threat of proliferation financing; case studies and indicators of possible proliferation financing; implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 and policy issues for consideration
- Combating Proliferation Financing: A Status Report on Policy Development and Consultation (February 2010).

The Task Force is currently considering policy measures to combat proliferation financing by focusing on three main areas: (a) targeted financial sanctions; (b) information sharing and exchange from jurisdictional authorities to financial institutions, and among competent authorities within or across jurisdictions; and (c) legal systems (e.g., criminalization of proliferation financing and related mutual legal assistance).

INTERPOL

[Original: English]
[12 May 2011]

The use of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive (CBRNe) materials in the pursuit of terrorism and other crimes represents the challenge of increased efficiency. These materials kill, cripple and create economic burdens with a frightening effectiveness not found elsewhere. At INTERPOL, we assist our member country police services and their inter-ministerial partners in facing this challenge.

Police programmes have devised an effective methodology. Since the costs in lives and money associated with CBRNe terrorism are so high, the response is to prevent it in the first place. To do so requires the effective application of the intelligence driven, prevention orientated police investigation. Several police services have achieved notable successes by applying a three part doctrine of targeted intelligence analysis, proactive prevention programming and robust investigations and operations capabilities.

Police organizations that have categorized the CBRNe threat have focused on collecting and evaluating law enforcement information, intelligence service information, forensic information about the CBRNe material in question and forensic information that supports the investigation.

By understanding the threat, police services can then move to implement prevention programmes. These can be as simple as identifying a point of contact within the police to the entities that possess CBRNe materials to creating the capability to participate fully in transnational initiatives.

Effective intelligence and prevention programmes help police structure robust operational and investigative capabilities. By knowing the landscape around CBRNe materials and those with the knowledge to use them, police officers can target their efforts in ways that yield preventive operational accomplishments.

The INTERPOL programme is structured to capitalize on this concept. The CBRNe Terrorism Prevention Programme is comprised of three modality teams in bioterrorism, radiological and nuclear, and chemical and explosives terrorism prevention.

The INTERPOL programme works within the strategic priorities of the organization. INTERPOL provides 24 hour a day, seven days a week support to policing and law enforcement. Whether this means the deployment of a CBRNe capable Incident Response Team or INTERPOL Major Event Support Team, or round the clock access to a police CBRNe specialist to facilitated consultation on breaking CBRNe cases — to include arranging important technical support upon request, INTERPOL stands ready around the clock.

Another priority for INTERPOL is capacity-building. The CBRNe Programme centres its capacity-building efforts in the prevention phase. Inter-agency modality-based investigations courses, tabletop exercises and publishing response and investigative guides are on offer.

INTERPOL assists member countries in the identification of crimes and criminals. The INTERPOL Project Geiger database and the Biocrimes Database and

their related intelligence products are an excellent source of police intelligence in their respective areas.

League of Arab States

[Original: English]
[31 May 2011]

The League of Arab States,

Emphasizes the stance of Arab States to make the Middle East a region free of weapons of mass destruction, which contribute to preventing terrorists from acquiring such weapons.

Calls on Arab countries to work to enact the necessary national legislation and take effective measures within the framework of the Arab response to the relevant international requirements and criminalize the access of any party or entity that is not affiliated to the State to any weapons of mass destruction, their components, or their means of delivery and the criminalization of those entities which make, develop or transfer such weapons or materials involved in the installation, as well as its concerned equipment or hardware.

Commends work on the development of border controls aimed at combating illicit trafficking in weapons of mass destruction or their components or their means of delivery, whether from outside the Arab region or passing through it.

Calls on the Arab countries to establish specialized national departments to fight against weapons of mass destruction and supporting them with the specialized scientific human resources and the devices capable of detecting the smuggling of these weapons across the border and preventing their access to the important places in the states.

Recognizes the benefits provided by the assistance and technical potential provided by the United Nations in the areas of capacity-building needed to counter the threat of terrorists' using weapons of mass destruction or their components and supporting the security of airports, ports, borders and transportation means, while training and supporting the competent authorities at airports and borders on chemical detection techniques or testing nuclear detection equipment.

Commends the activation of cooperation between the Arab countries in the field of training, rehabilitation and capacity-building under the auspices of the League of Arab States.

Encourages the strengthening cooperation with the United Nations, the European Union and the specialized agencies such as INTERPOL and the World Customs Organization, and encourages the proposal of the European Union to establish centres of excellence for the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) in the region.

Commends the creation of a database for lists containing elements that enter in the making of weapons of mass destruction which would be provided to the competent authorities monitoring the borders.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization*

[Original: English]
[31 May 2011]

Proliferation of weapons of mass destruction

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization's 2009 Comprehensive Strategic-Level Policy for Preventing the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) and Defending Against Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Threats states that NATO will work actively to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction by State and non-State actors. The 2010 Strategic Concept, endorsed at the Lisbon Summit, identifies terrorism as a direct threat and reaffirms the Alliance's determination to ensure that NATO has the full range of capabilities necessary to deter and defend against any threat to the safety of its populations and security of its territories. It specifically emphasizes the need to further develop the capacity of NATO to defend against the threat of CBRN weapons.

Chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear defence capabilities

NATO has significantly improved its chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear defence posture with the establishment of the Joint CBRN Defence Centre of Excellence (COE) in the Czech Republic and other COEs and agencies that support the response of NATO to the threats of weapons of mass destruction and terrorism.

The recently established multinational CBRN Defence Task Force is key to the protection from, and response to, an attack or event involving CBRN materials. This high-readiness force adds significantly to the specialized capabilities that the Alliance has to offer to Allies and partners.

Intelligence sharing

Information and intelligence sharing on terrorism remains fundamentally important in the defence against this global threat. Intelligence sharing with partner nations continues to grow at a steady pace.

Cooperation with partners

Through the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council, the Mediterranean Dialogue, the Istanbul Cooperation Initiative, the NATO-Russia Council, and with other partners around the globe, NATO has deepened cooperation and information sharing on WMD threats and strengthened non-proliferation initiatives.

The annual conference on weapons of mass destruction arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation is one of the largest outreach activities of NATO. It gathers together decision makers, senior officials and distinguished academics in the field of WMD and security from a wide range of countries and enables them to openly exchange views. On average, 150 participants from more than 50 countries attend this event every year.

* The full text of the information provided by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is available on the website of the Office for Disarmament Affairs (http://www.un.org/disarmament). An executive summary was provided for inclusion in the present report.

Science cooperation

- Defence Against Terrorist Threats is one of two key priority areas under the NATO Science for Peace and Security Programme. This programme supports security-related civil science and technology collaboration between scientists and experts from NATO and partner countries.

- Between 2006 and 2010, 68 activities (multi-year projects, workshops and training courses) were completed under this Programme in a range of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear-related areas. There are also 33 ongoing multi-year projects in these areas.

Oceania Customs Organization

[Original: English]
[17 May 2011]

The Oceania Customs Organization recognizes the seriousness of the threat to our communities and peoples in the region posed by weapons of mass destruction and takes into account efforts being made at the highest political and diplomatic levels to counter the threat.

General Assembly resolution 65/62 on measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction adds a new dimension to the work of the Oceania Customs Organization at the regional and national levels.

The Oceania Customs Organization has been engaged since 2004 in assisting member customs administrations undertake legislative reforms based on the Regional Customs Model Law that was developed in collaboration with the Pacific Islands Forum secretariat on the basis of concerns by Pacific leaders of some legislations being outdated and lacked mandate for customs authorities to enforce border and security responsibilities. This is currently ongoing and provides powers to customs officers to detain, investigate and prosecute persons who may be engaged in transnational criminal activities.

Through an existing cooperation arrangement of the Oceania Customs Organization with the World Customs Organization through the latter's Regional Office of Capacity-Building for the Asia Pacific Region, the organization has been able to provide training in specific areas, such as the World Customs Organization Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Trade and developing Integrity Frameworks for a majority of the non-World Customs Organization members in the region who would otherwise have been disadvantaged by their non-membership.

Following a training workshop and a national implementation training with the Organization for Prevention of Chemical Weapons in the region for States parties to the Chemical Weapons Convention in June/July 2010, the Oceania Customs Organization is collaborating with member customs administrations to implement measures such as the harmonized coding system in order to keep track of any imports of scheduled chemicals or chemical precursors into countries and to report to relevant national authorities.

The Oceania Customs Organization will continue with such partnership and cooperation given its current constraints on financial and technical resources to deliver such training to administrations in the region.

Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons*

[Original: English]
[27 May 2011]

The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, within the clear boundaries of its mandate, continues to contribute to the international community's efforts in the area of counter-terrorism. This has been undertaken both through the promotion of the Chemical Weapons Convention's full implementation, as agreed by the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons Executive Council (hereinafter "the Council") in 2001 (EC-XXVII/DEC.5, dated 7 December 2001), and in the context of cooperation with the United Nations.

The Organization has been successful in providing a large number of targeted activities that aim at building national and regional capacities in the area of prevention of, preparedness for, and response to incidents involving the misuse or release of toxic chemicals. Various activities of the organization that support national capacity-building in the fields of national implementation and of assistance and protection against chemical weapons have been carried out with a view to facilitating cooperation among different national and international partners.

On 27 April 2011, the secretariat issued a note by the Director-General on the "Status of the Contribution of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to Global Anti-terrorism Efforts" (EC-64/DG.8). The note covers the period from 8 February 2010 to April 2011 and provides information on the activities of the technical secretariat pursuant to the decisions on the contribution of the organization to global anti-terrorism efforts. The note also covers the activities of the technical secretariat in collaboration both with States parties and with the United Nations and other relevant international organizations. Furthermore, the note presents a summary of the contacts and cooperation between the Secretariat and international bodies in the field of counter-terrorism.

On 3 May 2011, at its sixty-fourth session, the Council noted with appreciation the note by the Director-General on the status of the contribution of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to global anti-terrorism efforts.

Following concerns expressed at both the first and second review conferences that chemical facilities may become subject to attacks or other incidents that could lead to the release or theft of toxic chemicals, the secretariat encourages States parties to exchange experiences and discuss related issues. The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons also contributes to enhancing the security of chemical facilities by developing the role of the organization as a platform of support for global cooperation in lessening the chemical threat by promoting awareness of chemical security best practices and by fostering cooperation between chemical professionals.

* The full text of the information provided by the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons is available on the website of the Office for Disarmament Affairs (http://www.un.org/disarmament). An executive summary was provided for inclusion in the present report.

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe*

[Original: English]
[12 May 2011]

In 2010, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) has continued to contribute to international efforts in preventing terrorists from acquiring and using weapons of mass destruction and related activities. OSCE, with the establishment of the four-year extrabudgetary project, is now directly engaged in weapons of mass destruction-focused efforts, by providing legal assistance to interested participating States. Furthermore, OSCE continues to focus on strengthening international legal framework in countering terrorism and especially nuclear terrorism as well as reinvigorated its supportive work on promoting enhanced container and supply chain security.

World Customs Organization

[Original: English]
[25 May 2011]

The World Customs Organization/WCO represents 177 members whose customs services process 98 per cent of the international trade.

Being aware that customs plays a vital role in developing and maintaining appropriate border control and law enforcement measures to detect, deter, prevent and combat the illicit trafficking of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery, the World Customs Organization secretariat is committed to assist the work of the Committee established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1540 (2004).

In this context, the World Customs Organization maintains conventions, standards and guidelines, such as the Revised Kyoto Convention, the SAFE Framework of Standards and the Harmonized System. In addition, the World Customs Organization provides guidance on cross-border movements of cash, transnational organized crime and dual-use goods for illicit explosive manufacture.

For the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), the following activities are relevant:

- Developing a Correlation Table for "dual-use items" to align/clearly identify the Export Control Classification Numbers with the tariff codes of the Harmonized System; this measure will assist Customs/border control officers in determining which goods are possibly subject to the resolution 1540 (2004) regime. It will also support the risk profiling processes of Customs at export, import and in transit or trans-shipment
- Improvement of Capacity-building/awareness raising for Customs/border control officers on the requirements of resolution 1540 (2004) by coordinating specific training sessions. The use of the World Customs Organization

* The full text of the information provided by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe is available on the website of the Office for Disarmament Affairs (http://www.un.org/disarmament). An executive summary was provided for inclusion in the present report.

Regional Offices for Capacity-building and the World Customs Organization Regional Training Centers for joint seminars on this issue are under consideration

- The World Customs Organization "SAFE Framework of Standards" to secure and facilitate global trade contains provisions on export control measures and trustworthy/reliable partners in the supply chain ("Authorized Economic Operators"/AEO). The secretariat of the World Customs Organization investigates options to include the assessment of risks related to the trade in dual-use items in the process of granting AEO-status

- The World Customs Organization secretariat will continue assisting its members in the implementation of Special Recommendation IX of the Financial Action Task Force on cash couriers. This international standard is crucial to meet the provisions of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) on the financing of proliferation and other UN Security Council Resolutions on Terrorism. A joint United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime/World Customs Organization training project on cross-border movements of bulk cash/cash couriers is complementing this activity.

The World Customs Organization secretariat is an active member of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and co-leads the Working Group on Border Management of the Task Force.